United Nations A/57/302

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 August 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Item 69 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2001 to July 2002 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the thirty-ninth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 17 to 19 July 2002.

* A/57/190.

** The present report was approved by the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, which also serves as the Board of Trustees of the Institute, at its thirty-ninth session, held from 17 to 19 July 2002.

02-52454 (E) 230902

Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2001 to July 2002 and the proposed programme of work and budget of the Institute for the biennium 2002-2003

Summary

The General Assembly issued a standing request in 1984 for the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute on a yearly basis. To that end, the Director prepared the present report covering the activities of the Institute during the period from August 2001 to July 2002 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the thirty-ninth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 17 to 19 July 2002.

Pursuant to the statute of the Institute, the Board of Trustees, on 19 July, reviewed the Director's report and approved its submission to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

The Director reports on the management and staffing of the Institute, welcoming the cost adjustment for the biennium 2002-2003, and emphasized the importance of the United Nations subvention and support for its increase and continuing cost adjustment to ensure the independence of the Institute. Areas of concern in the Institute's research programme for the biennium 2002-2003, continue to be global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament. The Director also reports on the Institute's continued networking initiatives with research institutes throughout the world and with disarmament-related entities in the United Nations system.

By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General a recommendation for a subvention for the Institute from the regular budget for the year 2003.

I. Introduction

1. The present report informs the Board of Trustees of the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) during the period from August 2001 to July 2002 and the planned activities for 2003 and beyond.

II. Management and staffing

2. The work of UNIDIR is carried out with a dedicated, small staff which consists of a director, a deputy director, an administrative assistant, a specialized secretary for publications, a computer systems manager, a research programmes manager and conference organizer, editors for the journal and for reports and books, and project researchers. Currently, the number of staff is growing, and core staff members are on one-year renewable contracts. A stronger core staff is being developed to reinforce the Institute's research programme. All attempts are being made to increase the Institute's core and project income so that staff numbers can be increased and contracts improved. In 2001, UNIDIR continued its fellowship programme and increased the number of research interns, thus substantially increasing the number of researchers. Currently, UNIDIR has 18 staff members, of whom 2 are directing staff, 3 are support staff (administrative and technical), 5 are core substantive programme staff, 3 are project managers/directors and 5 are research fellows. Two further staff members will be joining the Institute in September 2002, bringing the total to 20. In addition, UNIDIR has during the past year hosted 27 research interns from 22 countries.

3. Following the improvement and regrading of UNIDIR contracts, the Institute has, from the beginning of 2002, implemented a salary structure based on the United Nations Professional and General Service grades. This is a step on the way to more fully integrating UNIDIR administrative and personnel structures with those of the United Nations central administration.

4. UNIDIR holds weekly staff meetings, monthly research meetings and biannual strategic planning meetings. Equality of opportunity, skills training and staff appraisal are high on the management agenda. Recent training courses include those on language, negotiation and conflict resolution, management systems and computer software.

III. Subvention from the United Nations regular budget

5. A subvention, used to cover the costs of the Director and administration, is necessary for the forthcoming biennium. The subvention is important not only economically, but also to ensure the independence of the Institute. With the strong and continuing support of the UNIDIR Board of Trustees, tireless efforts by the Director and the capable assistance provided by the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in particular the personal support received from the Under-Secretary-General of the Department, the subvention has been cost adjusted to take account of inflation and other cost increases. In the biennium 1996-1997, the subvention was reduced from $220,000 to $213,000, and remained at $213,000 until 2001. For the biennium 2002-2003, the total appropriation approved by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session is $447,100; the UNIDIR subvention in 2002 is therefore, $219,500 and in 2003 will be $227,600.

6. In view of the importance of the United Nations subvention, support for its increase and continuing cost adjustment is needed as part of the effort to ensure the independence of UNIDIR and to facilitate growth in voluntary income. The welcome cost adjustment for the present biennium needs to be applied in future bienniums, and efforts to ensure that it is increased to an adequate level should be undertaken with sustained vigour.

IV. Recent and planned activities

7. The UNIDIR research programme comprises three sections: global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament.

A. Global security and disarmament

8. Much of the focus of the Institute's work is on global security and disarmament. This includes

research on the implementation of agreed treaties and on issues relevant to current negotiations.

1. Conference on Disarmament

9. Despite, perhaps because of, the impasse that continues in the Conference on Disarmament, UNIDIR has been actively involved in a range of consultations on the issues pertaining to the work of the Conference. UNIDIR has been involved in informal discussion on reform of the Conference process, the participation of civil society, fissile materials, nuclear disarmament, security assurances and outer space issues.

10. Seminars on a wide range of topics relevant to the work of the Conference are being planned for the coming months.

11. In order to highlight the disarmament work being carried out at Geneva, the Director of UNIDIR writes a regular column in *Disarmament Times*, in which the political realities of the Conference on Disarmament are explained in detail with the aim of increasing a wider understanding of the complexities of the negotiations at Geneva.

2. Nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament

12. In response to new developments, and with the support of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, UNIDIR began a study late in 1999 on tactical nuclear weapons. The project has been carried out in collaboration with the Peace Research Institute, Frankfurt, Germany, and the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, United States of America.

13. In 2001, UNIDIR hosted a visiting fellow, Taina Susiluoto, who researched the possibilities of codification of the 1991 tactical nuclear weapons declarations by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev.

14. In September 2001, UNIDIR convened a seminar in New York to mark the tenth anniversary of the above-mentioned declarations. The seminar addressed the problems that tactical nuclear weapons still pose and looked for suggestions on how to proceed. The proceedings of the seminar were distributed in draft form at the 2002 session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and are scheduled for publication in mid-2002.

15. Following the successful negotiation of the Treaty of Pelindaba, concerning the African Nuclear-weapon-free zone — an effort to obtain all 28 ratifications required for its entry into force is under way. As part of this effort, UNIDIR is publishing an account of the treaty negotiations by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity/United Nations Group of Experts, Oluyemi Adeniji. The Group was charged with examining the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the Treaty. It is hoped that the book, which is due for publication in the autumn of 2002, will help to promote ratification of the Treaty by African States and assist in other attempts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones.

3. Missiles and missile defences

16. UNIDIR has been building up its research effort on the topic of missiles and missile defences. Following the research meeting organized in cooperation with the Wilton Park Conference Centre, (Sussex, United Kingdom) in February 2001, UNIDIR published a report of the meeting entitled *Missile Defence, Deterrence and Arms Control: Contradictory Aims or Compatible Goals?* UNIDIR participated in the follow-up meeting held at Wilton Park in 2002, on the theme "Missile defences: implications for international stability", where UNIDIR's Director presented a paper, entitled "How to preserve and strengthen arms control efforts and regimes as defences are deployed".

17. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/33 A of 20 November 2000, the Secretary-General appointed a group of governmental experts to prepare a report, for the consideration of the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, on the issue of missiles in all its aspects. UNIDIR was appointed to assist the group, and its Deputy Director, Christophe Carle, and its consultant, Waheguru Pal Sidhu, took on the role of consultants during the period from July 2001 to July 2002.

18. A meeting will be convened in October 2002 by UNIDIR and the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique, Paris, to take stock of recent and ongoing attempts to address the arms control and disarmament challenges posed by missiles.

4. Biological and chemical weapons

19. As part of the Institute's efforts under the Geneva forum, Jenni Rissanen, formerly of the Acronym Institute, is studying how non-governmental organizations can contribute to monitoring and enhancing compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

20. A number of meetings on the issue of biological weapons were held under the Geneva Forum umbrella. The aim of the meetings was to assist with the process to strengthen the Convention, in particular since the suspension of the 2001 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and the subsequent lead-up to the reconvening of the Review Conference in November 2002. Further meetings on biological weapons are planned for 2002 in the lead-up to the reconvened Review Conference.

21. In cooperation with the Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town, South Africa, UNIDIR is publishing a book on the chemical and biological warfare programme under the apartheid regime in South Africa. Lessons for the control of chemical and biological agents, and in particular their use by non-state actors, are drawn for future reference.

22. The UNIDIR journal, *Disarmament Forum,* will focus on the first Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, which is to be held at The Hague in 2003.

5. Space technologies

23. In collaboration with Project Ploughshares and the Simons Foundation, UNIDIR plans to hold a seminar on the weaponization of space in November 2002. The aim is to increase understanding within the diplomatic community of the implications of space weaponization for all countries.

6. Implementing treaties

24. Since 1999, UNIDIR has been conducting a research project on the costs of implementing disarmament treaties. The project studies the costs of dismantling weapons, the implementing bodies, verification activities, and the various meetings of States parties. The study is headed by Susan Willett and looks at three areas: nuclear weapons and materials, chemical weapons and anti-personnel landmines.

25. A second project studies the common problems of the international implementing bodies of the Convention on Chemical Weapons, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (i.e. the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization).

26. In cooperation with the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, UNIDIR has begun a research programme to study the role of regional bodies in implementing global treaties. The research project is headed by Lawrence Scheinman of the Monterey Institute. The first workshop was held at Geneva in June 2002.

7. Security and disarmament thinking

27. The UNIDIR handbook of definitions of arms control, disarmament and security terms was published at the end of 2001. *Coming to Terms with Security: A Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building* is a reference manual for the student and the practitioner. The Arabic translation is being done by the United Nations translation service. The lexicon is being translated into Spanish, courtesy of the Government of Mexico, and into Hungarian, courtesy of the Hungarian Office for Strategic and Defence Studies. UNIDIR is keen to see it translated into other languages so as to facilitate a better understanding of disarmament issues, in particular in countries in which there is little tradition of study in this field.

28. In collaboration with the Verification Training, Research and Information Centre, UNIDIR has begun work on a follow-up handbook, looking specifically at verification and confidence-building terms. A workshop to review the progress made with regard to the handbook was held in October 2001. A final draft of the manuscript has been received and the handbook is due for publication in English and Arabic later in 2002.

29. In the past decade, there have been several attempts to reformulate the disarmament and security agenda. UNIDIR runs two electronic discussion forums on its web site to pool together the current and innovative thinking that is taking place. The discussion can be accessed via the UNIDIR web site; participation is global in scope.

30. A research project and seminar series on disarmament as humanitarian action, co-hosted with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, was established in 2000. The aim of the project is to reframe the disarmament debate in terms of humanitarianism and to mainstream disarmament into humanitarian action. Following a successful inaugural meeting, UNIDIR and the Department convened a second meeting at Geneva in December 2001. The topics discussed were the effects of small arms on women, the vulnerabilities of civilians to weapons of mass destruction, and the human impact of explosive remnants of war. Further meetings, plus commissioned papers, are planned for 2002 and 2003.

31. Future work on these issues will include further meetings on disarmament as humanitarian action (held in cooperation with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue) and in-depth studies on rethinking multilateralism in terms of complexity and new frameworks of human security.

32. Since collaborating with the Department for Disarmament Affairs in convening a seminar on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security in August 1999, the Institute has continued research on this topic. New technological developments and their impact on disarmament and security are also being researched for further consideration.

B. Regional security and disarmament

33. Regional security has always been a priority issue of the UNIDIR research programme. In recent years, UNIDIR has focused on Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia.

1. Peacekeeping

34. UNIDIR and the Institut français des relations internationales are publishing a book by Pascal Teixeira, entitled *The Security Council at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century: Is There the Will and the Capacity to Maintain International Peace and Security?*

2. Regional security fellowship

35. Over the past two years, the Institute's fellowship programme has focused on regional security. The aim of the fellowship is to provide new ideas for security policy in regions of conflict. The two regions of focus so far have been South Asia and the Middle East. Over the next two years, UNIDIR plans to focus on West Africa and North-East Asia.

3. Latin America

36. *Illicit Trafficking in Firearms: Prevention and Combat in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil — A National, Regional and Global Issue*, by Péricles Gasparini Alves, was published in the autumn of 2001.

37. The second issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2002 was dedicated to human security in Latin America, and contains the following articles: "Special comment", by Oscar Arias; "Human security: emerging concept of security in the twenty-first century", by Francisco Rojas Aravena; "Civilians and the military in Latin American democracies", by Rut Diamint; "Colombia's human security crisis" by Adam Isacson; "U.S. military programmes with Latin America and their impact on human security", by Joy Olson; and "A regional perspective on the problem of small arms and light weapons" by Luis Alfonso de Alba.

38. As part of the contribution to security in Latin America, UNIDIR and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean have established a collaborative project to establish a database on small arms and light weapons issues.

4. Asia

39. The report from the South Asian fellowship is now in its final publication stage. Entitled *Internal Conflict and Regional Security in South Asia: Tools for Analysis and Action* it is authored by the four fellows, Shiva Hari Dahal, Haris Gazdar, Soosaipillai Keethaponcalan and Padmaja Murthy.

40. With the five Central Asian States currently negotiating an agreement on a central Asian nuclear

weapon-free zone, UNIDIR intends, at the appropriate time, to produce a study on the proposed zone, analysing its significance and its means of implementation.

5. Middle East

41. The UNIDIR lexicon of arms control, disarmament and security terms (see para. 27 above) is being translated into Arabic in an attempt to facilitate arms control aspects of the Middle East peace process. A follow-up book on verification and confidence-building measures will be aimed at the same audience and also published in English and Arabic.

42. In the second year of the Institute's regional fellowship programme, the focus was on the Middle East. Four fellows from the Middle East worked on a single paper during the period from January to June 2002. Their paper, "The roles of civil society and government in building trust and confidence among the Israeli and Palestinian peoples: ideas for future policy", studies aspects of the Israeli-Palestinian situation that could be amenable to building trust and confidence both within and across the divides. The fellows were Adel Atieh (Palestinian), Gilad Ben-Nun (Israeli), Gasser El Shahed (Egyptian) and Rana Taha (Jordanian). The first draft of their paper has been drawn up and it is hoped that it will be published later in 2002.

43. In 2002, the League of Arab States and UNIDIR began a collaborative research and training programme. Wa'el al Assad, the Director of the newly formed Department for Disarmament of the League of Arab States at Cairo, worked at UNIDIR in June and July. Mr. Al Assad researched and wrote a paper on the issue of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, attended the Conference on Disarmament and interacted with the diplomatic and research community at Geneva. UNIDIR and the League are planning to convene a workshop on the aforementioned issue at Cairo in December 2002.

C. Human security and disarmament

44. UNIDIR is increasingly involved in academic and policy discussions on the topic of human security. In the past year, UNIDIR has been represented at a number of meetings held around the world that have been exploring the concept of human security and its implications for security thinking and disarmament. The work carried out jointly by UNIDIR and the Department for Disarmament Affairs on disarmament as humanitarian action has been viewed as an important contribution to the current thinking on new approaches to security, and the Institute's work on small arms, landmines and health security have made a significant contribution to the field.

1. Small arms in West Africa

45. Small arms and light weapons are the cause of death for millions of people in violent conflicts in every part of the world. For many years, UNIDIR has focused on the issue of small arms.

46. A project to support the implementation of the small arms moratorium through stimulating intellectual debates on national security policies and the control of small arms in a selection of West African States began late in 1998. The project, managed by Anatole Ayissi, is rooted in civil society in West Africa.

47. The West African project published *Cooperating for Peace in West Africa: An Agenda for the 21st Century*, edited by Anatole Ayissi with a preface by President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria.

2. Weapons destruction and stockpile management in South Africa

48. In 1998, the Government of South Africa decided to destroy its surplus stockpile of small arms and light weapons. UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey are jointly conducting a study of the South African experience. The project is being carried out by Sarah Meek in South Africa, and the two scheduled publications should be ready late in 2002.

3. Weapons for development

49. Increasingly, the international community is turning to weapons collection programmes to mop up the large surpluses of small arms that remain after a conflict. UNIDIR has begun a detailed analysis of selected weapons collection programmes in order to assist policy makers, donor countries, the specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations to devise better strategies to collect weapons from civilians and former combatants. The project will take place over a two-year period, beginning in 2002.

4. Tracing and marking of small arms and light weapons

50. In 2002, UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey began a joint study on the scope and implications of a tracing mechanism for small arms and light weapons. Initially comprising four technical papers and one overview paper, UNIDIR and the Survey have commissioned technical authors to write the papers.

5. Geneva Forum: meetings on small arms

51. The Geneva Forum is a collaborative programme started in 1998 by UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies. Part of the Forum's work is the convening of a series of discussions at Geneva on controlling the spread of small arms.

52. In the biennium 2001-2002, the Geneva Forum held six meetings on small arms and light weapons, including, two of the newly launched Geneva process on the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

6. Landmines

53. As part of the costs of disarmament project, UNIDIR has begun research on participatory evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (commonly known as the Mine Ban Treaty). The project uses the techniques of participatory monitoring and evaluation.

54. The project has produced a report of the feasibility study carried out in Cambodia, Mozambique and Nicaragua. Future work will include more in-depth reports, together with shorter briefing papers and articles.

7. Health and security

55. The connections between security and health are increasingly of interest to the disarmament and security debate. UNIDIR is cooperating with the World Health Organization, other United Nations institutions and non-governmental organizations on the effects of and issues pertaining to interpersonal violence and the spread of weapons. Following on from the work of the Security Council, UNIDIR is developing a project in conjunction with other research institutions on the links between HIV/AIDS and human and regional security. UNIDIR has also been collaborating with the University of Liverpool on the long-term effects of the use of chemical weapons on civilians as part of a programme to assist the Kurdish people of Iraq and others who were exposed to a cocktail of agents in 1988.

D. Networking

56. One of the main functions of UNIDIR is to cooperate actively with the specialized agencies, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and with other organizations active in the field of disarmament. UNIDIR has a number of formal and informal programmes and working arrangements with a wide selection of other organizations.

E. Electronic networking

57. In cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, UNIDIR has developed DATARIS — an online database of research institutes and projects around the world. The database can be accessed through the UNIDIR web site, and institutes can update their information via a password.

58. UNIDIR and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean have begun a collaborative project to establish a database on researchers and institutes working in the Latin American and Caribbean region and around the world on issues of small arms and light weapons.

59. The UNIDIR web site has been undergoing a major overhaul. As a result of the increased activity in electronic networking, the overhaul of the web site will enable UNIDIR to reach out to an increased number of people and thus assist with efforts in education for disarmament. The new web site is currently in its test phase and will be launched late in 2002.

F. *Disarmament Forum*

60. UNIDIR publishes a bilingual quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, each issue of which has a theme

related to security and disarmament and which contains papers by experts focusing on the theme and shorter articles on other subjects. Summaries of the Institute's current research projects and recent publications are contained in each issue, and other institutes are encouraged to inform UNIDIR of their activities for inclusion. Recent topics include: "Human security in Latin America"; "Non-Governmental Organizations as partners: assessing the impact, recognizing the potential; "(R)Evolution in military affairs"; "Education for disarmament"; and "The Middle East". Forthcoming issues will highlight children and security, outer space and the Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Chemical Weapons.

G. Education for disarmament

61. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/33/E of 20 November 2000, the Secretary-General established a group of governmental experts to prepare a study on disarmament and non-proliferation education. UNIDIR is attending the meetings of the group as a participating United Nations agency and is actively investigating how it can contribute to the study and its follow-up. UNIDIR is studying how to act as a clearing house for information on this subject, and how to distribute UNIDIR material to young people in schools, colleges and universities.

62. UNIDIR has increased its effort to extend its outreach to developing countries so as to reach people in universities and schools who have an interest in peace and disarmament. UNIDIR will continue to increase its effort in this regard as part of its continuing commitment to disarmament education.

H. Conferences, seminars and discussion meetings

63. UNIDIR convenes a range of different types of research meetings, both at Geneva and in various regions of the world. The meetings are held with the dual purpose of examining issues of security, arms control and disarmament and of fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned.

64. UNIDIR provides an occasional electronic forum for research institutes, national and international organizations which work in the area of disarmament and international security to enable them to become more familiar with one another. The forum can be accessed through the UNIDIR web site.

65. In cooperation with the Quaker United Nations Office and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies, UNIDIR has set up a regular venue for information and informal discussion among the diplomatic and research communities at Geneva, known as the Geneva Forum (see also para. 51 above).

66. Recent meetings held under the auspices of the Geneva Forum have included the first and second meetings of the Geneva process for the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms; seminars on the topics "Keeping track of anthrax: the case for a biosecurity convention" (with Jonathan Tucker, Director, Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-proliferation Program, Center for Non-proliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies) and "Conversion survey 2002: global disarmament, demilitarization and demobilization (with Michael Brzoska, Head of Research, Bonn International Centre for Conversion, and Volker Heinsberg, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament); informal consultation with United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations on work related to small arms; seminar on the topic "Changing security perspectives in the Asia-Pacific region", organized in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of India to the Conference on Disarmament (with C. Raja Mohan, Strategic Affairs Editor, *The Hindu* (India), and Rakesh Sood, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of India to the Conference on Disarmament); launch of the booklet *2002 Media Guide to Disarmament in Geneva*; workshop on the topic "Civil society monitoring: comparing experiences, exploring relevance to Biological Weapons"; residential workshop on the topic "implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on small arms: what needs to be done?"; seminar on the role of disarmament treaties (especially the conventions on biological and toxin weapons and on chemical weapons) in preventing terrorism (with Jean Pascal Zanders, Project Leader, Chemical and Biological Warfare Project, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute); seminar on the topic "Following up the United Nations Small Arms Conference: some examples of effective action, (with Elisabeth Clegg, Arms and Security Programme Manager, Saferworld, London; Etienne Krug, Director,

Department of Injury and Violence Prevention, World Health Organization; and Thomas Markram, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of South Africa); informal meeting of the United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations on the topic "Following up the United Nations Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons: the Programme of Action and beyond"; and residential workshop on the future of biological and toxin arms control.

I. Collaboration with other institutions

67. UNIDIR has continued to increase the numbers of collaborating institutes for research projects and meetings. As part of the Swiss contribution to the International Security Forum, to be held at Zurich in 2002, the Government is funding clusters of competence discussion groups in Switzerland. UNIDIR is an active member of the arms control cluster and participates in regular meetings on specific aspects of conflict and arms control.

68. As part of an attempt to improve the functioning of the United Nations system, there is increased cooperation among its organizations. UNIDIR has increased its cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs through the joint project on disarmament as humanitarian action, and through the involvement of UNIDIR personnel with the various group of governmental expert studies and the substantive support that UNIDIR can provide. UNIDIR continues to be a member of the Coordinating Action on Small Arms, an initiative of the Department.

69. UNIDIR is continuing its collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme on small arms and development issues and is working closely with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. UNIDIR is working with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean on a database project.

70. UNIDIR has worked with a number of other bodies in the United Nations system. UNIDIR is participating in a series of meetings, the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue, convened by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva as a means of increasing cooperation among United Nations research bodies and external research institutes. As a result of such meetings, the Institute has recently increased its collaborative work with other United Nations research organizations. In June 2001, a second large gathering of Dialogue participants was held at the joint invitation of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations University. Research collaboration between the organizations has been fostered as a result of this series of meetings. The next meeting is scheduled to be held in November 2002.

J. Fellowship and internship programme

71. The Institute's fellowship programme brings four visiting research fellows from a single region to Geneva for a period of six months. The researchers work collectively on a single research paper, focusing on a particularly difficult question of regional security. The research paper then feeds into policy debates on the security of their region. The visiting fellows programme aims to provide training for researchers from developing countries; allow them to interact with each other, with researchers from developed countries, the United Nations Secretariat, delegations and non-governmental institutes; and increase the quality of the Institute's work, thereby enhancing the quality of the information that it communicates to Governments and institutes.

72. In the first year, the fellowships were specifically for researchers from South Asia, and in the second year, for researchers from the Middle East. The fellowships are allocated on a competitive basis, taking due care to obtain regional representation. The exact details of the research topic are collectively decided between UNIDIR and the four fellows. In subsequent years, it is hoped that UNIDIR will be able to attract fellows from North-East Asia, West Africa, Latin America, southern Africa, Central Europe, the Balkans, East Africa and so on.

73. UNIDIR is also hosting a visiting fellow from the League of Arab States and is planning to host researchers from North-East Asia in the near future.

74. The Institute's increasingly competitive internship programme brings young research interns from all over the world to work at UNIDIR for short periods. In the biennium 2001-2002, UNIDIR hosted 27 interns from 22 countries. For the most part graduate students, interns are unpaid (many are on scholarships) and are assigned to a research unit as assistants. Funding for internships is being sought so

that the Institute can offer more places to young people without financial resources.

75. UNIDIR has begun partnerships with several universities for internships. UNIDIR also hosts one Canadian junior professional consultant each year and is negotiating to host another from a developing country, in partnership with an international organization. Most of these partnerships are based on agreements that recognize UNIDIR as a legitimate provider of internships for university students so that students can obtain university credits for their internship. Some students can benefit from an internship in their work towards a Bachelor's or License degree, others are required to fulfil an internship requirement for their graduate Master's degree. The following universities provide full or partial financial support for the students that they send to UNIDIR: Duke University, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America (last year of undergraduate students); La Follette School of Public Affairs, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America; Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; University of Groningen, Department of International Relations and International Organizations, Netherlands; Université Jean Moulin, Faculté de droit, Lyon, France; Kent State University, Geneva Programme, Kent, Ohio, United States of America; Harvard University, International Relations Dept., Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America; (undergraduate students' internship fully funded by the Harvard University Office of Career Services); Monterey Institute of International Studies, Centre for Non-proliferation Studies, Monterey, California, United States of America; Syracuse University, International Programs Abroad — Geneva Summer Internship Program, New York, United States of America. Further partnerships are being discussed with: IRIS, University of Paris XIII, Institut de relations internationales et strategiques; Columbia University, Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy; Amsterdam University; The New (Graduate) School, New York; and the International Organization of la Francophonie.

K. Publications

76. UNIDIR is planning a large number of publications over the coming 18 months. These include the quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, and a number of books and research reports.

77. Between July 2001 and July 2002, UNIDIR published the following books and reports:

(a) *Costs of Disarmament — Rethinking the Price Tag: A Methodological Inquiry into the Cost and Benefits of Arms Control*, by Susan Willett (United Nations publication);

(b) *Missile Defence, Deterrence and Arms Control: Contradictory Aims or Compatible Goals?*, in cooperation with Wilton Park, 2002, 39p., United Nations publication (UNIDIR/2002/4);

(c) *Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: A Discussion on the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)*, in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, 2001, 24p., United Nations publication (UNIDIR/2001/23);

(d) *Cooperating for Peace in West Africa: An Agenda for the 21st Century*, by Anatole Ayissi (ed.), 2001, 159p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E/F.01.0.19;

(e) *Illicit Trafficking in Firearms: Prevention and Combat in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil — A National, Regional and Global Issue*, by Péricles Gasparini Alves, 2000, 66p., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.01.0.2;

(f) *Disarmament Forum*:

(i) No. 4 (2001) on "(R)Evolution in military affairs";

(ii) No. 1 (2002), on "Non-governmental organizations as partners: assessing the impact, recognizing the potential";

(iii) No. 2 (2002). on "Human security in Latin America".

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2000 and 2001 and estimates for 2002 and 2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	*2000*	*2001*	*2002 (Estimates)*	*2003 (Estimates)*
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	840.8	850.6	1 011.4	1 272.6
B. Income:				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	762.5	880.1	1 345.2	459.9
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	213.0	213.0	219.5	227.6
Other inter-organizational contributions	-	58.0	-	-
Interest income	60.1	50.9	60.0	20.0
Miscellaneous income	25.4	1.6	1.0	1.0
Total income	**1 061.0**	**1 203.7**	**1 625.7**	**708.5**
C. Prior period adjustments	1.6	-	-	-
D. Prior period obligations	32.4	-	-	-
E. Total funds available	1 935.8	2 054.3	2 637.1	1 981.1
F. Expenditure	1 085.2	1 042.9	1 364.5	1 291.0
G. Other accounts payable	-	-	-	-
H. Fund balance at the end of the year	850.6	1 011.4	1 272.6	690.1

Annex II

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	2000 (1)	2001[a] (2)	2002[a] (Estimates) (3)	2003[a] (Estimates) (4)	Increase/ (decrease) (4-3)
A. Direct programme and administrative costs					
Salaries and related staff costs	354.8[b]	481.8[c]	453.4[d]	460.8[e]	7.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	3.0	-	(3.0)
Consultant's fees and travel	52.2	31.1	52.3	60.0	7.7
Ad hoc expert groups	26.1	23.5	71.9	30.0	(41.9)
Personal service contract	454.7	433.7	492.2	424.7	(67.5)
Official travel of staff	51.7	75.3	90.0	90.0	-
External printing	1.2	0.7	3.0	3.0	-
Language training	0.6	-	-	-	-
Other specialized training	-	7.2	8.0	5.0	(3.0)
Hospitality	2.4	4.0	6.0	5.0	(1.0)
Rental of conference room	0.2	-	4.0	4.0	-
Rental of conference service equipment	2.2	-	2.0	2.0	-
Rental of office equipment	-	2.4	2.0	2.0	-
Bank charges	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Other miscellaneous services	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
Maintenance of office automation equipment	5.5	0.2	5.0	5.0	-
Paper for internal reproduction	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.0	-
Library books	-	-	1.0	1.0	-
Subscriptions and standing orders	0.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	-
Data processing supplies	-	0.3	1.0	1.0	-
Acquisition of office equipment	14.3	10.1	15.0	5.0	(10)
Fellowship programme (stipend)	56.7	-	82.7	-	(82.7)
Fellowship programme (travel)	12.5	9.2	3.7	-	(3.7)
Total A	**1 043.7**	**1 083.4**	**1 309.7**	**1 112.0**	**(197.7)**

Resource requirements	*2000* (1)	*2001*[a] (2)	*2002*[a] *(Estimates)* (3)	*2003*[a] *(Estimates)* (4)	*Increase (decrease)* (4-3)
B. Programme support costs (5 per cent of Total A, less United Nations subvention)	41.5	39.5	54.8	45.0	(9.8)
Total expenditure (Total A + B)	**1 085.2**	**1 042.9**	**1 364.5**	**1 157.0**	**(207.5)**
C. Operating cash reserve (At least 15 per cent of Total A, less United Nations subvention)	130.8	124.5	164.5	134.9	(29.6)
Total (A + B + C)	**1 216.0**	**1 167.4**	**1 529.0**	**1 291.0**	**(237.1)**

[a] These figures may be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.
[b] Part of the 2000 salaries and related staff costs have been charged to 2001.
[c] Includes part of the 2000 salaries and related staff costs.
[d] Based on standard salary costs for 2002, version 13, applicable to Geneva.
[e] Based on standard salary costs for 2003, version 13, applicable to Geneva.